

Research on The Development Path of New Urbanization in China From the Perspective of Urban Amenity

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Abstract

Promoting the people-centered new urbanization is an important guiding ideology in China's urbanization process. At present, China has achieved poverty alleviation nationwide. China's new urbanization needs to stand at a higher angle, learn from the summary of the concept and theoretical research of Urban Amenity at home and abroad, propose the necessity of Amenity construction in China's new urbanization construction, and explore the development path of China's new urbanization from the perspective of Amenity, So as to provide theoretical support for China's new urbanization construction, high-quality urban development and common prosperity of the people.

Keywords

Urban Amenity; China; New urbanization; Development path.

1. Introduction

In the report of the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the guidance of "promoting the new type of urbanization with people at the core, building a coordinated development pattern of large, medium and small cities based on urban agglomerations and megalopolis, and promoting the urbanization construction with county towns as an important carrier" is of great significance for China to achieve people-oriented, common prosperity, and build a beautiful China. On the way of exploring and studying the construction of new urbanization, it is of great significance to introduce excellent research achievements at home and abroad to explore and build a new type of urbanization with Chinese characteristics.

Urban Amenity is a kind of demand oriented urban development concept emerging after western cities have entered the post industrial society. With the improvement of social economy and material level, people have put forward higher requirements for the quality of life. The emergence of environmental pollution, traffic congestion, rising crime rate and other problems in many large cities has triggered western scholars' research on Urban Amenity. The core is to create a Amenityable environment for talents, Attract talents to gather and enable the city to obtain better, higher and newer development opportunities. The study of Urban Amenity has attracted the attention of experts and scholars in geography, economics, management and other disciplines.

[1] At present, China's per capita income level is rising, people's pursuit of life is no longer satisfied with the basic needs to be guaranteed, but began to attach importance to the Amenity of life, Urban Amenity has increasingly become a new driving force for urban development and a new perspective for the evaluation of its comprehensive competitiveness (Wen Ting et al., 2016). A large number of domestic experts and scholars, such as Wu Liangyong, Zhang Wenzhong, Wen Ting, Ma Ling and Yu Zhonglei, have made some progress in studying Urban Amenity and urban development in China from different perspectives. This paper will summarize the concept and theoretical research of Urban Amenity at home and abroad, propose the necessity of Amenity construction in China's new urbanization construction, and explore the development path of China's new urbanization from the perspective of Amenity, so

as to provide theoretical support for China's new urbanization construction, high-quality urban development and common prosperity of the people.

2. Theoretical Research

2.1. Basic concepts

[2] The concept of studying Amenity was first proposed by Ullman (1954), an American geographer, who pointed out that Amenity is a pleasant living environment. In the 1950s, with the western developed countries gradually entering the post industrial society, the concept of Urban Amenity was proposed, which provided a new perspective for cities to enhance talent attraction and promote urban development by building their own Amenity. [3] Smith (1977) defined Urban Amenity as a variety of facilities that are unique to a city, make people feel Amenityable and happy, and attract people to live and work around it. [4] Gleaser (2001) and others summarized it into four aspects: commercial services and products, artificial and natural environment, public services and convenient transportation.

In western studies, "amenity" and "amenities" are two concepts that are used alternately. When translated into Chinese, Chinese scholars have not formed a unified concept, which is easy to cause conceptual confusion and improper use. [5] The article agrees with Xue Lan's (2020) statement that "amenity" emphasizes the attribute of local characteristics and should be translated into "Amenity", which is an uncountable noun; "Amenities" emphasizes the attribute of goods, which should be translated into "Amenityable things" as countable nouns. These two concepts have the following differences according to the application situation: when considering a place as a whole, they tend to adopt the concept of Amenity; However, when focusing on a specific category of Amenity objects, they tend to adopt the concept of Amenity objects. Based on the understanding and usage of "sex" and "thing" in Chinese, it is suggested that scholars should focus on the comprehensive evaluation of the overall feeling of the city in the process of translation and research, which should be translated into "Urban Amenity"; While focusing on the construction of urban hardware facilities, it should be translated into "Urban Amenities", which is convenient for language habits and understanding, and also conducive to the unified statement of future scholars on in-depth research in this field. At the same time, in the process of urban construction, paying attention to "Amenity" will highlight the core idea of people-oriented.

2.2. Theoretical Basis Research

2.2.1. Hierarchy of demand theory

According to the hierarchy theory of needs put forward by Abraham Maslow, an American social psychologist, in Human Motivation Theory in 1943, human needs are classified into five categories, namely, physiological needs, security needs, emotional and belonging needs, respect needs, and self realization needs. Adhering to the concept of "people-oriented" new urbanization construction is actually to adhere to the "human needs" as the basis. Human needs are not only the starting point and foothold of national policy formulation, but also the goal and destination. According to Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs, China has achieved nationwide poverty alleviation, and people's physiological needs have been basically met. Therefore, in the process of new urbanization construction, we should also highlight: first, meet people's security needs, fully protect people's material and property safety and life safety, and be able to respond to public security emergencies; The second is to meet people's social needs, build a harmonious residential culture, and build a harmonious social atmosphere; The third is to meet people's self-esteem needs, so that every citizen can feel the atmosphere of fair treatment and free choice; The fourth is to meet people's needs for self realization. People in any position can work happily and feel the pleasure brought by self realization.

2.2.2. Dynamic field theory

According to Lewin's field theory function $B=f(P, E)$, the individual's behavior B is affected jointly by his psychological space P and environmental space E [2]. From the perspective of people's psychological space, they have a high sense of autonomy and self realization needs, tend to flexible working hours and places, and are brave to try and explore themselves. Therefore, the final victory or defeat of the "human race" will depend on the attraction of a city's multi-dimensional comprehensive environment. How to build a comprehensive urban environment (E) that matches the special psychological space (P) of people is particularly important. [6] Ye Xiaoqian (2019), based on the theory of dynamic field, combined the characteristics of talents and special psychological field needs, combined urban environmental evaluation with talent attraction, built an evaluation index system of urban comprehensive attractiveness, and put forward countermeasures and suggestions according to the results of empirical research.

2.2.3. Theory of human settlements

In the 1950s, Greek scholar Doxiadis CA put forward the concept of creating a discipline to conduct systematic and comprehensive research on human settlements as a complete object - Eiksitscs, which explored the objective laws of urban and rural settlements to guide people's urban and rural construction activities. This discipline is called the science of human settlements. [7] In 1990, Mr. Wu Liangyong first put forward the concept of "creating a new scene of human settlements in China", learned from international experience and creatively studied human settlements; [8] In 1996, Mr. Wu Liangyong defined that "the science of human settlement environment is a science that focuses on all human settlements, including villages, market towns, cities, etc. The purpose of the discipline is to understand and master the objective laws of the occurrence and development of human settlements, so as to better build a settlement environment that conforms to human ideals"; [9] In 1997, five major systems of human settlements were put forward: natural system, human system, social system, residential system and supporting system, from which the basic paradigm of scientific research on human settlements was established; [10] In 2010, facing the challenges of global environment, population, economy and social space, Wu Liangyong put forward the new concept that human settlements should move towards "big science, big humanities and big art". [11] Zhang Wenzhong (2007) put forward the concept, connotation and evaluation system of local "livable city" based on the research of Mr. Wu Liangyong's "human settlement environment" and the research results of western "livable city".

The research on Urban Amenity at home and abroad has accumulated nearly 80 years of theoretical and empirical experience, and has achieved fruitful results, contributing rich theoretical and empirical experience to the development of new urbanization in China. First, Urban Amenity promotes the development of urban high-tech industries and the overall economy by influencing the migration of population and enterprises, especially by attracting high-quality talents and innovative or high-tech enterprises, It changes the previous theoretical framework of urban development centered on economic development and provides a new perspective of urban development; Second, it is a demand oriented urban development concept to closely link human needs with urban development. With the improvement of China's economic development level and the increase of workers' income, workers pay more attention to the quality of life, and Amenity plays an increasingly prominent role in urban development; Third, a scientific and perfect evaluation system has been built for Urban Amenity, which provides a reference system and data support for in-depth theoretical research.

At present, China has eliminated poverty in one of the world's most populous countries, established a relatively perfect social security system, and met people's basic survival needs. The construction of Urban Amenity starts from the higher demand of human beings, and

discusses that urban construction should be more people-oriented. Based on this, the empirical research on China's new urbanization development theory from the perspective of Urban Amenity still has the following deficiencies:

First, the study of Urban Amenity in China lacks a psychological perspective. So far, most of the experts and scholars involved in the study of Urban Amenity in China come from economics, management, geography, sociology, architecture, urban planning, demography and other professional fields, while few experts and scholars in psychology, social psychology, development psychology and other psychological related fields participate. There will be some deviation in the connotation and evaluation system construction of the "people-oriented" Amenity of China's new urbanization, It is difficult to study the Amenity of new urbanization from the unique internal psychological needs of Chinese people.

Second, the study on the Amenity of ordinary workers is not emphasized. The study of Urban Amenity in China should reflect the Amenity of the working people and the Amenity of a broader sense, rather than the Amenity of an individual group.

The third is to ignore the importance of vocational education in the construction of Urban Amenity. In the evaluation system of Urban Amenity research in China, experts and scholars pay special attention to general higher education and primary and secondary education in their evaluation of urban education. Some experts mentioned kindergartens, but did not mention the impact of vocational education. The Vocational Education Law of the People's Republic of China issued in 2022 points out that vocational education is an education type with the same important status as general education, an important part of the national education system and human resource development, and an important way to cultivate diversified talents, inherit technical skills, and promote employment and entrepreneurship. As a large manufacturing country and a large service industry country, China's Urban Amenity will be greatly reduced without the popularization and improvement of vocational education.

3. The Necessity of Research on China's New Urbanization from the Perspective of Urban Amenity

[12] As the largest developing country in the world, China's economic growth is entering a new period of development. Rapid economic growth and social transformation are promoting the emergence of some new features and trends in the geographical landscape of China's labor migration (Qi Honggang et al., 2022). [13] From the perspective of current China's development practice, Amenity is particularly important for urban development (Yu Zhonglei et al., 2016). On the basis of western Urban Amenity research achievements, the paper summarizes the theoretical and empirical research of Chinese scholars based on Urban Amenity, and expounds the necessity of China's new urbanization research from the perspective of Urban Amenity from the macro, meso and micro perspectives as follows:

3.1. From the national macro perspective

At present, the main contradiction in our society has become the contradiction between the people's growing needs for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. In the era of high informatization and we media, this imbalance and insufficient development among regions will be expanded, and the mentality of "not suffering from too many but suffering from inequality" will be magnified. [14] Therefore, to solve the imbalance and inadequacy of urban development, we should not talk about the city in terms of the city, but further expand our thinking, put urban development outside the main urban area of the city, or even outside the administrative area of the city to find a way of development (Yin Zhi, 2022), and pursue the personalized and complementary development of urban development will be the main trend of future development.

In the construction of Urban Amenity, the national sustainable development, energy conservation and consumption reduction, urban agglomeration planning, etc., all need to avoid the urban diseases caused by repeated construction, excessive resource development, convergence and disorder caused by vicious competition between cities from a higher and broader perspective. [1] Wen Ting et al. (2016) evaluated and judged China's urban competitiveness from the perspective of Urban Amenity. The study found that: the level of Urban Amenity is highly correlated with the net migration population, and the correlation with urban migration talents is more significant, indicating that Urban Amenity has a special attraction for talents. [13] Yu Zhonglei (2016) and others conducted a study on the spatial pattern and influencing factors of Urban Amenity in China, and the results showed that: the spatial imbalance of urban development and construction quality in China is prominent, the low level of Urban Amenity affects its population attractiveness, population and labor loss, and regional economic development is weak.

3.2. From a social perspective

Ullman believes that the increase of population in the sunshine zone of the United States drives the development of cities, so people generally choose to move to areas with more Amenityable natural conditions. [15] [16] In the post industrial era, people tend to pursue spiritual pursuits, such as good education, humanistic care, low crime rate, friendly residents, a better artistic atmosphere, and more convenient consumption, so as to promote talent attraction and achieve industrial upgrading (Mellander C, 2012; Florida R, 2005).

Chinese people have always attached great importance to the construction of group culture and spiritual home, and people need to have a strong sense of belonging. [10] Mr. Wu Liangyong (2010), in discussing the development trend of human settlements science, believed that China's excellent "culture and humanities" for thousands of years could be called the first system, while the "science and humanities" in the West could be called the "second system". Today's China needs to build a "third system", that is, to integrate the two based on China's national conditions. This view comes down in one continuous line with Mr. Liang Sicheng's urban construction concept of "being middle and new" in his early years. Therefore, from the social perspective, we should pay attention to the cultural construction of each region, the protection of historical and cultural sites, the construction of community cultural facilities, and the improvement of urban inclusiveness. At the same time, more attention should be paid to the construction of libraries, opera houses, transportation and other facilities necessary for group communication, so that everyone in the society has a sense of collective belonging, which is conducive to building a harmonious social atmosphere. However, the construction of industrial parks and entrepreneurship parks in many places will pay special attention to the settlement of enterprises, while ignoring the construction of culture and supporting service facilities. Industrial parks and entrepreneurship parks have only rows of factory buildings and office buildings, which have become a desert of culture and services, unable to address the spiritual and cultural needs, children's education, medical security and other needs of the employees.

3.3. From the individual micro perspective

From the micro perspective, individual Amenity mainly comes from the needs of security, belonging, respect and self realization. From the perspective of individual security, we need to improve our ability to respond to food safety, health safety and public crisis. On the premise of security, individuals are more concerned about social belonging, fairness and respect. However, the current registered residence system brings non citizen treatment to urban migrant workers, which makes many migrant workers unable to enjoy the same medical and health care, social security, children's education and other rights as local citizens. The individual's needs for safety, belonging and self-esteem cannot be basically met, let alone self achievement. Individuals feel

that no matter how good they are, they will not be recognized by the society, so they have short-term utilitarian behavior, This is not fair to most urban migrant workers, and is not conducive to the healthy and sustainable development of the city. The Urban Amenity construction of the majority of workers should not be underestimated.

4. China's new urbanization development path from the perspective of Amenity

4.1. Proceeding from security requirements

From the perspective of urban development security needs, people generally value whether the social security system is perfect, whether the housing problem is guaranteed, whether the food supply is safe, and whether the government has the ability to respond to public security.

On the issue of social security. The social security system is an important symbol of a country's economic development and civilization progress. The most important security guarantee at present is the improvement of the social security system. After China has achieved poverty eradication, it is a major task to prevent urban and rural people from returning to poverty because of old age and illness; At the same time, China has entered an aging society, and the increase of the elderly population has put forward a severe test for China's social security system. [17] [18] At present, the urban and rural social security is increasingly showing the integration of development and the orderly progress of system planning, but there are still problems such as uneven urban and rural social security services, single rural insurance funds, and insufficient supervision of rural insurance funds (Gao Yanan, 2022; He Huiqin, 2020). [19] [17] Therefore, it is recommended to balance the allocation of rural social security resources, strengthen the overall social security capacity, expand the sources and channels of rural social security funds, strengthen the security legislation of rural society, strengthen the social security of rural population (Zhang Zhenyu, 2021; Gao Yanan, 2022), and achieve the social security fairness of urban and rural workers.

On the housing issue. [20] The mobility of urban population is large. Highly skilled labor and high-income people tend to buy houses, while low skilled labor and low-income people tend to rent houses, which is less affected by housing prices (Zhang Li et al., 2017). Therefore, in order to ensure that all groups have access to affordable housing, it is also very necessary for cities to provide ordinary workers with adequate low-cost housing in addition to providing adequate sales housing, which can ensure the housing security of urban population.

On the issue of food security. Food is the most important thing for the people. China has a large population, and the "vegetable basket and rice bag" is a key project. [21] To ensure China's food security, it is necessary to achieve the coordination and unity of the goals of "getting in as soon as you want" and "ensuring that the food security is guaranteed" (Zhu Jing et al., 2021). At the same time, we will vigorously strengthen the safety supervision of domestic food production and imported food, and prevent the recurrence of similar food safety accidents such as "big head baby" and "Sudan red".

On the issue of public security. As China's urbanization rate continues to increase, urban public security issues across the country have become increasingly prominent, with frequent emergencies. [22] It is very urgent to coordinate the relationship between development and security, establish a systematic, systematic, standardized and scientific response strategy, and build a new smart, safe and resilient city from three aspects of science, technology, management and culture (Fan Weicheng, 2022). [23] Each city must improve its ability of risk assessment, control and early warning in response to emergencies, improve its ability to respond to emergencies, and improve the public security system established by governments at all levels (Liu Jichuan et al., 2022).

4.2. From the needs of belonging

In China, the construction of community and park culture plays a very important role in the establishment of people's spiritual sense of belonging. At the same time, different groups established on the basis of cultural Amenity meet the needs of social service Amenity, which can better develop the sense of belonging of workers.

Cultural Amenity and sense of belonging. [24] Ma Ling (2018) believed that urban cultural Amenities were mainly provided by the public sector, and most of them were non-profit institutions, including museums, libraries, theaters/cinemas, national key cultural relics protection units, ordinary colleges and universities, key middle schools, and the best kindergartens. [25] Zhang Yali et al. (2019) found that cultural services do not discriminate against migrant workers, and cities with rich cultural resources are more capable of attracting migrant workers. [26] Hu Shuang (2021) studied that diverse cultures in the same village reflect lower barriers to integration or barriers to entry, which is more attractive to migrant populations with different backgrounds, and is conducive to the integration of diverse knowledge and skills.

Life Amenity and sense of belonging. [27] Regional Wang Ning (2013, 2014), on the basis of reviewing the western literature on the relationship between Amenity and urban economic development, elaborated the mechanism of how to promote the transformation and upgrading of urban industry by improving Urban Amenity. He pointed out that the Amenity system of a city is the "nest" in "building a nest to attract phoenix". This nest not only has a good investment environment and infrastructure, but also includes Amenity systems such as living environment, consumer services and leisure facilities. The effect of this system on the local economic development is more obvious in the high-tech industry, because high-tech talents value the Amenity system of the employment place more than manual workers such as migrant workers. Therefore, in order to promote industrial upgrading, a city must regard Amenity system as a very important factor in the investment environment.

Personal Amenity and sense of belonging. [25] Zhang Yali (2019) and others have studied the impact of Urban Amenity on labor mobility, and found that higher artificial Amenity and natural Amenity are important factors for cities to attract labor inflow. Labor with different ages and education levels have heterogeneous responses to Urban Amenity: labor with younger ages and higher education years have stronger responses to artificial Amenity.

4.3. Proceeding from respecting needs

The demand for individual respect is a higher level demand after meeting the physiological, security and belonging needs, hoping to be treated equally in social life. However, at present, the non citizen treatment brought by registered residence as the threshold in China hinders the satisfaction of the majority of workers' demand for respect.

[28] As a unique population management system in China, the registered residence system is like a gate for China's massive population migration, which profoundly affects the urbanization process, public welfare distribution, employment, consumption and social integration, and plays a crucial role in the overall economic and social development (Zhao Junjie, 2021). The labor force chooses to flow to a city, not only to live in a higher wage level and employment opportunities in the city, but also to enjoy the basic education, medical services and other public services in the city. Therefore, [29] comprehensively promoting the reform of the registered residence system, orderly opening the registered residence threshold of cities, further reducing the spatial friction caused by the differential settlement restrictions in population migration, and promoting the independent development of cities of different sizes with the endogenous force of marketization are the direction of China's future urban system optimization (Liu Xiuyan, 2017).

The important goal of the reform of the registered residence system is to gradually peel off the many interests attached to the household registration, realize the equalization and inclusiveness of government public services such as medical care, education, social security, and so on, so that urban and rural residents can equally enjoy the fruits of social development, so as to promote social fairness, justice, harmony and stability. In addition, [28] the reform of the registered residence system allows migrant workers to settle down in cities and have stable life and employment expectations, which can completely enable them to "leave agriculture and land", truly reduce the rural population, thus promoting agricultural scale operation and intensive operation, and fundamentally narrowing the urban-rural income gap, which is also an important manifestation of the reform of the registered residence system in terms of social benefits (Zhao Junjie, 2021).

Education equity is an important element of Urban Amenity in China. [1] China has a large population, and the allocation of educational resources is unreasonable. Many urban families put children's education at the top of their list, and spared no expense to strive for the best educational resources for their children (Wen Ting, 2016). Parents' consideration of the expansion of urban public education and children's access to public education is the key determinant of population mobility, especially the migration of highly skilled talents into cities. Therefore, in order to fundamentally realize the equity of education, it is necessary to realize the equity of educational resource allocation and the equity of local education rights enjoyed by the accompanying children, so as to better reflect the respect for workers and small citizens.

4.4. Starting from self realization needs

Self realization requires thinking about the relationship between individuals and society from a higher perspective of individuals. Therefore, we should enable each worker to have room for development in all walks of life and realize the embodiment of personal social value.

For a long time, Urban Amenity focused on highly skilled talents and creative talents, and the talent recruitment policies issued by big cities were basically aimed at highly skilled talents. To achieve the "people-oriented" urbanization development of our new urbanization, we must allow workers at all levels to have room for self realization. From another point of view, the more upgraded the industrial structure of a city is, in fact, there will be more demand for a large number of people whose educational level is not very high. For example, every enterprise needs cleaning and security, and every city needs express delivery, catering, cleaning and other personnel. These groups serve production and are an important part of the production process. Therefore, we can create more self fulfilling employment opportunities in big cities.

Too large a city may affect the population capacity. How to plan urban agglomerations so that everyone in society can pursue their own business and development is an important knowledge of urban development. In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it was proposed to build a coordinated development pattern of large, medium and small cities based on urban agglomeration and metropolitan area. The urban planning and layout can take the central city as the core, create surrounding characteristic towns, and create characteristic agriculture, culture, tourism, leisure and other industries according to the local products, cultural resources and service needs of the core city, so that people in the central city and surrounding cities can have a good rest and relax in the characteristic industrial areas, We can have more energy to cope with the city's high intensity work. Therefore, workers in small and medium-sized cities and towns serve customers well, which is to create social value and harvest self realization. At the same time, each city has also better protected and developed local historical and cultural heritage and characteristic resources, which not only reduces energy consumption, but also improves local Amenity, and realizes the differentiated and characteristic development of cities and towns. As the output value of industry, agriculture and service industry is quite different, the assessment of cities and towns also needs to be treated

differently. It can not be a one size fits all approach, which is conducive to promoting benign interaction between cities and towns, promoting better development and integration of urban and rural populations, and laying a foundation for regional economic development to achieve common prosperity.

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